NUMBER 49.

A COMMON STORY.

- ly old love whom I loved not.
 Is this your friendly hand?
 our very voice, with a tremble in it
 None else could understand?
 ly old love whom I loved not!
 After so many years,
 arting in silence and in pain.
 To meet with smiles, not tears.

- My old love whom I loved not,

 Do you regret—not I!—

 That all died out which best were dead

 All lived which could not aie?

 Till at the last we meet here,

 And clasp long empty hands,

 Keeping our ailent secret safe,

 Which no one understands.
- You will leave a name behind you,

 A life pure, calm, and long;
 But mine will fade from human ear
 Like a forgotten song.
 You have lived to smile serenely
 Over a grief long done;
 fou will die with children round your bed,
 But I shall die alone.

- O kind love, whom I loved not!
 O faithful, firm, and true!
 Did one friend linger near my grave.
 I think it would be you.
 Could I wish one heart to hold me
 A little, unforgot.
 I think 'twould be that heart of yours,
 My love—whom I loved not!
 —Harper's Weekly.

A MODERN DELILAH.

John Riddel was a young man in whom confidence was justly placed by Messrs. Moonstone & Co., jewelers, his employers, in whose establishment, at the time we became acquainted with him, he occupied the post of foreman. He was not a "self-made man" as yet, but he was on the road to it. For, as we all know Providence has still the that the entertainment of such suspictions, not to mention the "evil communications" (when they turned out to be well know, Providence has still the advantage of priority in this particular; it makes its man (such as he is) at a comparatively early date, whereas, when a man makes himself, he seldom accomplishes it before he is five-andforty at the very least—when, indeed, the other cannot be compared with him. John never drank, except a glass of beer with his early dinner; he never smoked, nor of course took snuff; he never handled anything in the shape of a billiard cue, unless it was his neatly and tightly rolled-up umbrella; he never—I was going to add he had no weakness as regards the ladies, but this I hardly dare to write, because of the extreme attention he paid to his very fine head of hair. Why should any man, not being a Narcissus, take such great pains with his hair, unless to make an impression on the ladies?

Yet even here I must hasten to do

There were other assistants in the shop, and with them I am sorry to say Mr. John Riddel was not popular—young men rarely appreciate in their young men rarely appreciate in their that virtue our hero, and especially if that virtue has not been its own reward, but has

has not been its own reward, but has heads and stop there. There was hardly one among them but at some time during his servitude with Messrs. Moonstone had mislaid a ring or a trinket for a few hours, or had even caused some loss to the firm, not so much through carelessness as from not being quite as wide awake as a weasel. For the way of a loweler's assistant is set with springs. It is calculated that about one per cent. of the customers at such establishments are rogues and vagabonds, people who come to apy out, not the nakedness of the land, but its riches, and if possible to possess themselves of them by force or fraud. And these look as little like rogues as nature (and art) can enable them to do. Notwithstanding all that has been written upon the deceitfulness of riches, it is difficult to believe that a gentleman who drives his own mail phaeton, or a lady who comes in a chariot upon C springs, are brigands in disguise. Yet the young men at Messrs. Moonstone's had been, most of them, taken in by appearances, and at least once in the lives of each their employers had paid for the experience. One of them had taken jewelry to a newly-married couple at a fashionable hotel "on approval," and had been so successful in his recommendations that they had "colared" the whole lot, and given displaying the whitest little hand imaginable at a fashionable hotel "on approval," and had been so successful in his recommendations that they had "colared" the whole lot, and given him such a dose of chleroform in exchange for them that he was unable to give any clear account of his adventures for hours afterward. Another had been set upon by a whole gang of thieves, in such a promiscuous and overwhelming fashion that he could recall nothing of what happened except that he had been "struck with an instrument like the ace of spades," which the newspapers expressed the hope would afford some clue to the police; they thought it showed, I suppose, that the perpetrators of the outrage must be either gardeners or gamblers; but nothing came of the suggestion. Others, again, had been exposed to the seductions of the fair sex, and in losing their hearts had sacrificed the diamonds of their employers.

In this last regard Mr. John Riddel.

"Or no." she sighed: "there was a displaying the whitest little hand imaginable.

Of course, he could not help seeing her hand, nor yet her face, from which she had put back her veil. It wore an expression of sadness, but also one of enfranchisement and content; itseemed to say, "My late husband was very unworthy of me; but he has left me free, and I forgive him." Who has not seen such widows, who wear their weeds almost as if they were flowers, and who have apparantly selected black as their only wear, because it is becoming to them? I have often thought, if I could have the choice of my own calling, that, next to being "companion to a lady."

Mr. Riddel said, "Allow me, madam," in his most honeyed voice, and slipped ("eased" he called it, and certainly it was very easy work) ring after ring upon the widow's dainty finger. "I hope I am not hurting you," the murmured.

"O, no." she sighed: "there was a most seen such widows, who wear their weeds almost as if they were flowers, and who have apparantly selected black as their only wear, because it is becoming to them? I have often thou

hearts had sacrificed the diamonds of their employers.

In this last regard Mr. John Riddel, being adamantine, was invaluable. His youthful as well as handsome looks attracted these ladies of industry, who, on entering the shop, gravitated toward him quite naturally. A man of that age, as they flattered themselves, and one so particular about his hair, must surely fall an easy victim to their fascinations. Thieves as they were, they were still women, and perhaps they allowed their feelings to carry them to far; if they had stopped half way, where Mr. Boltby the Cashier sat, or at the desk over which Mr. Malton (the hero of the ace of spades) presided, they would have had a better chance; but Boltby was bald and Malton was gray, and women never will understand that it is from forty to fifty that men are and women never will understand that it is from forty to fifty that men are most impressionable with respect to female charms. Your conceited young fellows think it nothing surprising that any lady should fall in love with them, but when a man comes to that more but when a man comes to that more mature period which we call (or at east I call) the prime of life, he appresiates the compliment.

mature period which we call (or at least I call) the prime of life, he appreciates the compliment.

I do not say that Mr. John Riddel had not some admirers among the fair sex who loved him for his own sake. Indeed, it was whispered among his detractors that, like the first Duke of Marlborough, and other great men who ought to have known better, he derived pecuniary advantage from their devotion to him; the sums expended in macassar-oil, etc., for the adornment of his appearance, came back to him twenty-fold in substantial tokens from Duchesses and Countesses, and the like. Goodness knows whether there was any truth in such stories. Perhaps it pleased

regards Mr. Riddel and the line at rank; therefore I draw the line at Duchesses. But he was certainly as fascinating as he was hard-hearted. When any lady customer who was unknown to him got out of her brougham —for no one ever came in a cab to Messrs. Moonstone's establishment—and moved up the shop in his direction, he would look at her through his half-shut eyes—for they were of the "dreamy" order of beauty—and murature. This is quite the usual course with shut eyes—for they were of the "dreamy" order of beauty—and murmur to himself: "Now, is this a

tle dreamed of the suspicion which she excited within him.

He thought it a bad sign when they took off their gloves, and under such circumstances would always decline to show them those specimens of rough diamonds which a wet finger can carry

make an impression on the ladies?

Yet even here I must hasten to do
John Riddle justice; it would have
shocked him to have supposed that he
had any general views in this direction.
Still, he cultivated that fine head of
hair, harrowed it with a tortoise-shell
comb, drove a furrow straight across it
from his brow to the nape of his neck,
and top-dressed it with macassar oil and
other unguents. It shone in the sun as
brightly as any of Messrs. Moonstone
& Co.'s costly wares, over which he
presided.

There could be how to deduce to though to the both one of those
which are hired by the day or hour; the
always found ladies very generous in
their dealings; in this lady's particular
is their dealings; in this lady's particular
the presided that fine head of
the person who employed it. If she
thought to be set down among "carriage people" because she used such a
conveyance, she must have been sanguine indeed. And so far that was a
good sign. People that came to rob on
a scale worth mentioning, (I am not
thinking of those who slipped any unconsidered trifle, such as a ring or a
spray, into their muffs; they were
hove a diverse of the driver, not to mentheir dealings; in this lady's particular
their dealings; in this lady's part always detected and bowed out of the shop into the arms of a policeman in plain clothes who stood at the door)—people, I say, who wanted to swindle, were always very particular about the vehicle that brought them.

What roused suspicion in the watchwidow herself. Like Weller, senior
(though without his matrimonial experience to excuse it), he had a prejudice against widows—at least in jewelers' shops; nor, I am bound to confess,
was it altogether without grounds; the
garb and the mein of sorrow being the
stalking horses under which a good
deal of knavery is accomplished. And
then this widow was so bewitching to
look at that he was naturally alarmed;
from every neat plait of her beautiful
hair, and every fold of her modest suit of
mourning, there seemed to him to flutter a danger signal. He was wont to
declare, indeed, that he knew she was
after no good from the first moment he
set eyes on her; but that statement
must, I think, be received with caution.
If his face grew severe and his manner What roused suspicion in the watch must, I think, be received with caution. If his face grew severe and his manner painfully polite, as she came up to where he stood, it was because he knew that Boltby and Malton had got their eyes upon him and were looking out for some sign of weakness.

"I wish to see some rings," she said, in a soft and gentle voice; "mourning rings;" and then she took off her glove, displaying the whitest little hand imag-

displaying the whitest little hand imag-inable.

sensational, and I do what I can to that (chiefly in the hair and mourning

This is quite the usual course with swindler or a bona fide party?" and ladies and others who victimize the many a bona fide party did he serve jewelers. They buy a ring for ten with much external politeness who litjewelers. They buy a ring for ten pounds, and after having thus estab-lished themselves—cast out their sprat to catch a herring—they patronize the establishment in earnest.

Singular to say, however, this did not rouse Mr. Riddel's suspicons. Not-withstanding his pretense of indiffer-ence to Mrs. Montford's charms, he diamonds which a wet finger can carry away with it. And when they offered to pay for their little purchases by check it was quite pretty to hear him explain, in his soft voice, how the "system" of the firm was a ready-money one, and that no exception could be made in favor of any one, however highly connected, who was not personally known to it.

made aware of his precaution.

The locket that pleased her most was an expensive one, perhaps too much so for her friend's purse, she said. It was very foolish of that lady, but she had such a complete reliance upon her (Mrs. Montfort's) taste and judgment that she had placed the matter entirely in

her hands. It was a great responsibility. What did Mr. Riddel think?

Mr. Riddle's thoughts were always cut and dried on such occasions. He expressed his opinion that the locket selected by Mrs. Montfort was certainly the most elegant of all, and testified to the sagacity of the lady who had such confidence in her good taste. But as to the price, Mrs. Montfort herself was the only judge as to the State of her friend's exchequer. "O, she's rich enough," said Mrs.

Montfort, "and as open-handed as any woman can be. Our sex are naturally inclined to be a little close," she added with a smile, "don't you think so?"

Mr. Riddel did not think so; he had

her advice I will abide.'

Mr. Riddel smiled, but shook his beautiful head of hair. Every curl of it—and there were thousands of them —expressed a polished but decided neg-"We couldn't do it, madam we really couldn't."
What not leave the

"No, madam, not for a moment. Of course, it is but a mere formula, one of those hard-and-fast regulations, the ex-stence of which one so often has to destence of which one so often has to de-plore; but I have no authority to oblige you as you request. I can send the lockets, of course—or bring them my-self—but whoever is in charge of them will have orders not to lose sight of them. This is an invariable rule with every customer whose name is not en-tered on our books." Instead of getting into a rage-gen

ine, if she was genuine, or pretended if she was a swindler—the widow ut-"Like the voice of a summer brook
In the leafy month of June,
Which, to the sleeping woods, all night
Singeth a quiet tune..."

only her teeth were much whiter than the pebbles of any brook. "You tickle me," she said, (of course she was only speaking metaphorically,) "so that I really cannot help laughing; it is so droll that you should think I came here to steal lockets."

"My dear madam," said Mr. Rid-

"My dear madam," said Mr. Riddel, "pray do not talk like that; if it rested with me," (sly dog that he was,) "you should carry off the whole contents of the shop to choose from."

"You are very good and very kind," she said. "If any other person had expressed such doubts of me I should have been terribly offended. But I quite understand how you are situated.

quite understand how you are situated. Well, you shall bring the lockets yourself, and for fear you should think I have any wicked designs," she added with a little blush, "will you come this morning? It will be equally convenient to my niece, and you needn't be afraid of being garroted by daylight." "My dear madam," exclaimed Mr. Riddel for the second time, and with a

deeper deprecation than before, "how can you? Of course, I will come when-

how he runs his hand through his hair."

"Let us hope that she will comb it for him," answered Boltby the bald, thinking of that happy pair who had seemed all in all to one another, but had not been so preoccupied as to prevent them giving him the chloroform.

"I believe she's no more a Duchess than you are."

Months rolled on, but though you had gone ever so many times into Messrs. Moonstone's establishment you would not have seen Mr. John Riddel.
His flowing cataract of hair no more
adorned the foreman's desk, over which
gleamed in its place—like moonlight
over sunlight—the bald and shining
head of Mr. Boltby. And yet our hero
was in the shop; he stood at the counter
in the further corner, where the youngout assistant was always alread. charge of the mourning jewelry,) with a Welsh wig on. His own mother— not to mention the Duchesses—would never have known him. He had fallen from his high estate, and was begin-ning life again on the lowest rung of the ladder.

the ladder.

This was how it happened. Mrs. Montfort and her niece, a young lady only less charming than herself, dwelt, as I have said, on the first floor of Mr. De la Bois' the court hair-dresses. They had lodged there for some weeks, and by punctual payments and carelessness concerning the domestic accounts had won the heart of their susceptible landlord. He saw that she had an inward grief—passing that of the ordinary wid.

"Alas!" she said, "I have a dear and make my beliefs correspond with them; department) as she passed out. "If she is not on the square, she does it unmon sense declares for moderation as commonly well," thought Mr. Riddel; worked himself, and is threatened with brain fever; the doctors say that if we brain fever; the doctors say that if we brain fever; the doctors say that if we could only get him to have his head shaved, all might be well, but he has a splendid head of hair—indeed, a great deal too much of it. No argument of mine will induce him to part with it."

This touched Mr. De la Bois' professional feelings. "Dear me, madam, how I pity the young gentleman! It is a terrible thing to part with one's hair, but still—we could shave him better than at any other establishment in the than at any other establishment in the

"O, I don't care about the quick-ness," answered Mrs. Montfort, hastily, "the thing is to get it done thoroughly.

"the thing is to get it done thoroughly.

I would give fifty pounds if Alfonse would only submit to it. Don't you think, if he came with me one morning. you could get it done whether he would or not?"

"Well, really, madam, that would be a strong measure; still, if it is for the young man's good——" "They tell me, Mr. De la Bois, nothing else will save his wits; he is half mad already; entertains the strangest delusions—that everything I have—my jewels for example—belongs to him. They will belong to him some day, poor fellow—that is," she added with a sigh, "if he lives to enjoy them."

"Poor dear young gentleman! And you said fifty pounds, I think. Well, I delusions—that everything I have-

think it can be managed for you. If you will name a morning, I will have four of my strongest young men in readiness, and if you will bring him here I will promise you he shall have his head shaved."

his head shaved."
"Very good; I will take him out shopping with me; he is fond of shopping; thinks he is a shopkeeper sometimes when his head is bad. He shall come here in my brougham. You will know him in a moment by his magnificent head of hair." "Just so; and in five minutes nobody shall know him, madam."

"Don't be in a hurry about it. Let it be done thoroughly," she answered. And so it was arranged. Accordingly, when Mr. John Riddel arrived in the widow's carriage at Mr. De la Bois', and had just placed the parcel of diamond lockets upon her sit-ting-room table, there was an incursion of four strong young men, with combs in their heads and aprons round their

it, as his aunt had requested them to do, so that in the meantime she got clear out of the house, and nothing was ever heard of her afterward, nor of her nece, nor of the diamond lockets. It mece, nor of the diamond lockets. It was supposed to be the completest "ahave," in the slang sense, that had ever been effected. Never since Samson's time had any one suffered so severely from being cropped; for Mr. John Riddel not only lost his hair, but his situation. The Messrs. Moonstone declined any longer to intrust their business to a foreman who had fallen into such a shallow trap, and lost them thereby a thousand pounds' worth of jewelry. They declared that it was all through his insufferable conceit, and that if he had not taken such pains with

work of the Democratic party: that if he had not taken such pains with his hair, or worn so much of it, such a plan would never have entered the head of that modern Delilah, Mrs. Montfort, Thrilling Experience of a Family in

evening last week Robert C. Uffner, his wife and a daughter twelve years of age left Frackville for Shenandoah in an ordinary farm wagon drawn by two horses. After driving a short distance, Mr. Uffner on looking ahead a half mile or so saw that the woods were on mile or so saw that the woods were on fire on both sides of the road, but as the timber was small and the undergrowth light he thought he would be able to get through without much difficulty. When he entered the burning district the wind seemed to increase and the fire moved with such amazing radial to be sould hardly keep nace with

Between eight and nine o'clock on

the fire moved with such amazing rapidity he could hardly keep pace with it. After driving through the fire three or four hundred yards the smoke became so dense that the travelers were almost suffocated, and a few seconds later were compelled to lie down on the bed of the wagon to prevent being smothered. The smoke so blinded Mr. Uffuer that he could hardly see the road, and consequently he allowed the horses to go along pretty much as they pleased. A half mile was traveled in this way, when the smoke suddenly this way, when the smoke suddenly cleared away, and the flames on either can you? Of course, I will come whenever you please."

"Very good; as my brougham is here, I will drive you home in it." In five minutes he had packed up all the lockets and was following her elegant though stately figure down the shop.

"There he goes with another Duchess," whispered Malton to Boltby; "see ses," whispered Malton to Boltby; "see how he runs his hand through his hair."

"Let us hope that she will comb it cleared away, and the names on either side of the road increased in strength so rapidly that they almost roasted the now thoroughly frightened that if they did not escape very soon the entire party would be burned to death.

Mr. Uffner tried to urge the horses to a gallop, but the poor animals were so frightened that they hardly moved, and at last came to a standstill, and began

Mr. Uffner tried to urge the horses to a gallop, but the poor animals were so frightened that they hardly moved, and at last came to a standstill, and began backing off the road. Fearing that the wagon would be pushed into the fire, Mr. Uffner jumped out, and, taking the horses by the bits, managed to quiet them until he found a good, stout stick. Then ordering his wife to take the reins, he proceeded to belabor the horses until they struck a gallop and dashed along the road into the very heart of the fire. Uffner succeeded in clambering into the wagon as the horses ran, ing into the wagon as the horses ran, and, taking the lines from his wife, urged them on at the top of his voice. This race was continued over the rough mountain road for several hundred yards, with the flames roaring on both sides and myriads of sparks falling in and about the wagon. Mrs. Uffner's dropped the reins to assist her in ex-tinguishing it, when she fainted in his arms. While he was endeavoring to bring his wife back to consciousness the horses were tearing along at breakneck speed, and the wagon swerved, joited and swung around in anything but a comfortable manner. Mrs. Uffner ecame conscious in a few seconds. however, and just then her husband saw a cloud of black smoke enveloping the road and knew that they had reached the outskirts of the fire, and

statements to be prepared which show that the Democrats, instead of reducing the appropriations, have been in reality increasing them every year. One of the clearest of these statements was contributed to the North American Review by General Garfield, and showed that on its contributed to the North American Review by General Garfield, and showed that omitting the permanent appropri-ations, which do not appear in the an-nual bills, the following has been the For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, 2124,122,010
For the fiscal year ending June 31, 1878, 114,099,483
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, 146,304,309
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, 161,988,394
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, there was no appropriation for rivers and harbors, so that the small

rivers and harbors, so that the small amount which was seemingly awarded that year is deceptive. To the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year \$16,500,000 is to be added which was authorized by the Forty-fifth Congress, and then to this must be added deficiencies which the Democrats have discontinuously. onestly allowed to accumulate unti honestly allowed to accumulate until now they aggregate over \$54,000,000. Now, contrast this sort of thing with the savings that have been effected by the refunding operations of the Republican party, and we think that organization will have nothing to fear on the financial issue.—N. Y. Commercial Advanced each other. -N. Y. Times.

A Democratic Indiscretion. A few Democratic newspapers an speakers, after much rumination, have ventured to comment on the latest deventured to comment on the latest development of "the Mississippi plan."
But it is evident from the tone of their observations that these tardy and reluctant critics do not comprehend the enormity of the offense which they affect to condemn. They are not so much moved by the moral aspect of Mississippi bulldozing, as by its unfortunate political influence. Originally, "the Mississippi plan" contemplated the suppression of the colored vote by yiolent and, if necessary, even bloedy means. pression of the colored vote by yiolent and, if necessary, even bloedy means. When it was found that there were white men voting with and leading the free blacks, it became obligatory to include these in the general proscription. It was thought a very unnatural thing that white men should consort with necessary to the extent of voting the same groes to the extent of voting the same ticket which they did, and of instruct-

stricket which they did, and of instructing them in the new duties of citizenship. It was only right that the negroes should be prevented from voting in their ignorance—an ignorance which was evinced by their voting the safety of society that their volunteer leaders should be terrorized and suppressed. These latter were dangerous agents engaged in sowing the seeds of death and disease. They were treated as the Abolitionists of ante-war times were treated, and for the same reason. Their presence threatened the safety of the State.

While this process of elimination was going on in the South; the Democratic leaders of public opinion in the North met the charge of bulldozing in various different ways. At first they denied that there was any such violence employed to coerce the black or white Republicans as had been alleged. The whole subject was treated with ridicule. The slightest reference to the discipline and observance of the methods by which the victories of 1875, 75, and 77 were won."

If this statement is true, and there is every reason to believe and none to doubt it, the mob-spirit was inspired by the official representatives of the Democratic Party of Mississippi. The Chairman of the Democratic Consultation with the local Democratic leaders of public opinion in the North met the charge of bulldozing in various different ways. At first they denied that there was any such violence employed to coerce the black or white Republicans as had been alleged. The whole subject was treated with ridicule. The slightest reference to the first presence the black or white sissippi," in which Major Barksdale, the official head of the Democratic party of the methods by which the victories of 1875, 75, and 77 were won."

If this statement is true, and there is every reason to believe and none to doubt it, the mob-spirit was inspired by the official representatives of the Democratic Conservative State Committee, supported by a Democratic Conservative (?) party of Mississippi," in which Major Barksdale, the official head of the outrages of Southern bulldozers was met with sarcasms relating to "the bloody shirt" as an emblem of the alleged imaginary terrors of the Democratic plan of campaign. When con-fronted with facts which even the local clearly as to leave no doubt that the Democratic authorities could not keep out of sight, North and South agreed that there were brutal and dangerous negroes, who had only suffered a just punishment for their crimes. To be We all know what those methods were.

The Democrats and the Finances.
The Maryland Democrate must certainly be given the paim for the possession of more impudence than the average member of that organization.

Appreciating the effect that has been a large of the second of the second of the server of the second of the s

dangerous manner, and measures were strongly agitated which were calculated to weaken and break down the consideration of the tweaken and break tweaken and break down the consideration of the trust proposes to buy and there is an end of popular liberty. This is the aspect of "the Missing Proposes to buy and there is in their heads and aprons round their waists. Since those "Four-and-twenty brisk young fellows, All of them with umbrellas, And persuaded him to be a sailor" there has been no such outrage. They carried him into a chair, and in spite of his babbling about how he was a jeweler's from 1865 to 1875, the Republican party foreman, and was being robbed (and with violence,) they shaved his head.

They not only effected this with great completeness, but took their time about to the Democrats have seemingly beside a bald statement to convince the bound of the can was for Sheriff in Yazoo County, was an original bulldozer and Democrats. How long is the hourteenth Amendant of the control of the spropriation bills. They could not deny that every year, from 1865 to 1875, the Republican party regularly cut down expenditures, and neither can the Republicans deny that on their face the appropriation bills of the Democrats have been loudly claim-over the Country of this. For four years now the Democrats have been loudly claim-over the canding the country of this. For four years now the Democrats have been loudly claim-over the canding the country of this. For four years now the Democrats have been loudly claim-over the canding the country of this. For four years now the Democrats have been loudly claim-over the canding the canding the country of this. For four years now the Democrats have been loudly claim-over the canding the cand bills of the Democrats have seemingly shown very gratifying savings. But the fact is Republicans have caused statements to be prepared which show mind, the crime of "the Mississippi"

Radicals were driven out. But we do know that the bulldozer has at last been bulldozed. The engineer is hoist by his own petard. To the Democratic mind, the crime of "the Mississippi"

A National Question

plan" is not so much against human plan" is not so much against human liberty or against society as against the Democratic party. The crime is in being found out—found out in a way which makes denial and concealment no longer possible. In popular parlance, the men of Yazoo "have given the thing away." As long as the tyranny of the truculent fellows who rule the Democratic party in the South was practiced only on Bepublicans, there was a chance for their allies in the North to deceive the people by falsehoods. This chance is taken away when hoods. This chance is taken away when the witnesses are Democrats who have felt the keen edge of oppression. And this is the reason why the Democratic speakers and writers of the North are finally out of patience with their Southern brethren; by a series of indiscretions, they have finally given the he to all their former protestations of innocence of the crimes imputed to them. Not being interfered with, they have been emboldened to turn their weapons against each other.—N. Y. Times.

The Yazoo Mob Ordered by the Demo

Democratic leaders. He says further:

They represented to those leaders that it would never do to allow an independent party to be formed in Yazoo; that it must be nipped in the bud; and that Yazoo and all Mississippi must be kept "solid." Not many days passed before the advice given bore fruit in the Yazoo uprising. On his return to Jackson, Chairman Barksdale issued a circular to the "Democratic Conservative party" of Mississippi, the concluding paragraph of which reads as follows: "Relieved from the menace of organized opposition, majorities are apt to become indifferent to the maintenance of their own organization, and to divide among themselves. It should be remembered that the reforms which have been inaugurated can be perfected and carried out only by a rigid adherence to the discipline and observance of the methods by which the victories of 1875, '76, and '77 were won."

If this statement is true, and there is every reason to believe and none to

shot-gun policy is to be continued. He actually says that "the methods by which the victories of 1875, '76 and '77

A National Question.

We have been reminded that the principle of State rights has been invoked for the protection of liberty more than once, and that our statement of the contrary was too sweeping, as it cer-tainly was. The fact, however, remains that the distinctive State-rights party was the party of slavery and disunion, was the party of slavery and disunion, and that the cry is now raised again by those who count upon fraud and violence to carry elections, and upon so great a scale that it is a matter of National importance. The Springfield Republican thinks that to call attention to an immense electoral wrong, which involves possible civil convulsions, is to show an anxious desire to help the stalwart plan of a sectional campaign. If the statement of such a wrong be untrue, the Republican very properly deprecates its repetition. But if it be true, it ought to be emphasized, whether it helps the stalwart plan or any other. the statement of such a wrong be untrue, the Republican very properly deprecates its repetition. But if it be true, it ought to be emphasized, whether it helps the stalwart plan or any other. A sectional campaign resulting from suppression of the colored vote would be one for which "the North" would be in no sense responsible. Such a campaign arising from such a cause would be deplorable. But it would be much more deplorable if sensible men, seeing "Have any of your Indians in the southern part of the Indian territory." "Are any of your Indians desperate characters?" "Some of them. Six of my drivers saw the Custer massacre. They probably took part in it, but they claim that they were near by herding ponies. They describe the whole bloody affair, but will not tell who killed the whites. Custer has many friends, and they are afraid of them." The Yazoo Meb Ordered by the Democratic Party.

The more the Yazoo County (Miss.) mob is probed the more odious it becomes. It was hideous enough as a mere exhibition of violence on the part of the Democrats of a county famous for its record of buildozing. If it shall appear that the mob was actually instigated by leading Demoratic politicians of the State, with a view to keep Mississippi "solid," it will present an infinitely more hideous aspect. A New York Tribune correspondent charges this to be the fact. He says that Congressmen Singleton and Major Barksdale, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, visited Yazoo County and held a consultation with the local Democratic leaders. He says further:

They represented to those leaders that it would be much the would be much more deplorable if sensible men, seeing such a situation, should play that it did not exist, because to recognize it, and to the country, might be called a stalwart programme. That such is the situation is incontestable, and it is not to be dissippi "Solid," it will present an infinitely more hideous aspect. A New York Tribune correspondent charges this to be the fact. He says that Congressmen Singleton and Major Barksdale, Chairman of the State Democratic leaders. He says further:

They represented to those leaders that it would nove allow an independent party of the State Period in South Carolina. There was no concealment, and no pretion in last Friday morning's issue of

alive the sectional aspect of politics, frivolous and the gay, and turn the and which renews the discussion of State rights. The Louisville Courier- As years rolled on, however, such nour-State rights. The Louisville Courier-Journal, with the amusing truculence of the old fire-eating epoch, remarks in effect that the condition-of-the-negro question is not a National question. But even that journal will not deny that of the old fire-eating epoch, remarks in effect that the condition-of-the-negro question is not a National question. But even that journal will not deny that a party majority in Congress or a party President secured by an elaborate, open and general system of fraud is a matter in which even voting mud-sills may rightfully interest themselves. The puerility of the effort to set off against the suppression of the colored vote the influence of large proprietors in Northern and Western States over their laborers is merely contemptible. Instances of sporadic cheating and unfair influence at the polls are always possible. But does any well-informed man allege that in any other than certain Southern States there is deliberate coerpeculiary advantage from their devotion to him; the sums expended in macases roil, for the adorument of
his appearance, came back to him
the such stands. Came back to him
the such stands and Countesses, and the like.
Goodness knows whether there was any
truth in such starties. Perhaps it pleased
his rivals to invest the drudgry that
was their daily lot with this plate of
mane. For my part my tastes are

secured by such means? We ask the question in all seriousness.

How long is the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution likely to stand as a bar against the payment of Rebel pensions, Rebel claims and the Rebel debt after the Demo-Confed alliance chall have obtained nower to reorganize nothing had happened. I discharged him, and it taught the others a lesson.

You ought to see them hunt paths at night. If they can get a glimpse of a single star they can find their way the darkest night that ever blew. Some of them are great astronomers. They have an idea that there was once a great flood which covered the whole earth. Everybody was drowned but seven chiefs who were strong enough to climb to the top of the highest mount-

describes the cheating in detail as practiced in South Carolina. There was no concealment, and no pretense that anything but fraud was intended; and he states that there was matter enough within his own knowledge to have vitiated such elections in England a hundred times over. The result was, he adds, that "South Carolina returns a solid Democratic representation to the next Congress." The question raised by such elections Sir George frankly admits to be whether the amendment of the United States Constitution securing equal electoral rights to the blacks is really to be enforced, or whether it may be set aside in practice by the action of individual States—"is, in fact, the settlement at the end of the war to be maintained or surrendered?"

Sir George is not a stalwart shaker of bloody shirts, but an exceedingly sensible and shrewd observer, who sees the situation without party spirit or sectional prejudice, and his testimony is of the highest value. It is precisely the situation that he describes which keeps alive the sectional aspect of politics, and which renews the discussion of the loughts morning's issue of the death of the nine-years-old daughter of Henry Haldeman and wife, at their residence on Acequia street. The cause of the death was a very unusual one, and the incidents relative thereto were very strange. When about fourteen months old, little Annie, for that was the child's name, while in the kitchen got hold of a can of condensed lye and drank a portion of the consequence was that the child suffered intensely, and came very near dying at the time. After recovering from the first effects of the lye it was discovered that the child's throat was scalded, and that it was unable to swallow any food of a solid nature. Despite the efforts of skilled physicians, and the constant attention of her loving parents, little Annie's throat never did heal up. But the child lived and grew to be plump and fat, though bereft of that vivacity which characterizes children. The child's pain and suffering seemed to detr ishment as Annie was capable of taking preved not sufficient to meet nature's